1863—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PRESENTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL, JANUARY 3, 1863.

Published by order of the City Council.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PRESS, 92 UNION STREET.
1863.

City of New Bedford,
In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 3, 1863.

Accepted and ordered to be printed. Sent down for concurrence.

Henry T. Leonard, City Clerk.

In Common Council, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

Wm. A. Church, Clerk.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FOR THE YEAR 1863.

TRUSTEES.

His Honor, GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor of the City,
WILLIAM G. TABER, Esq., President of the Common Council,
WARREN LADD, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction.
JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq.
JOSHUA C. STONE, Esq.
CHARLES H. PIERCE, Esq.
} at large.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., JAMES B. CONGDON, JOSHUA C. STONE.

BUILDING.

WARREN LADD, WILLIAM G. TABER, CHARLES H. PIERCE.

ACCOUNTS.

JAMES B. CONGDON, WARREN LADD, CHARLES H. PIERCE.

LIBBARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

MARIA A. PIERCE.

REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

Gentlemen:—As required by the Ordinance establishing the New Bedford Free Public Library, the Trustees of that institution now present to the City Council their Eleventh Annual Report.

The Free Public Library has entered upon the second decade of its existence. The ordinance by which it was established was passed on the 16*th day of August*, 1852.

It was opened to the use of the public on the 3*d day of March*, 1853.

The First Annual Report was dated *March* 28*th*, 1853.

The corner stone of the Library Building was laid on the 28*th day of August*, 1856.

The building was opened to the use of the public, *November* 9*th*, 1859.

At the opening of the library in 1853, it "*contained nearly six thousand volumes.*"

The number of volumes is now *sixteen thousand:* the pamphlets number *five thousand.*

The number of books which have been taken from the library during the year is *thirty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.*

The daily average is *one hundred and sixteen.*

The whole number of cards issued is *five thousand one hundred and seventy-seven;* an increase during the year of *five hundred and forty-four.*

During no previous year has the number of books taken been so large; it being more than *four thousand* in advance of last year's report, which exhibited the highest number which had then been reached.

These are interesting and gratifying statements. A daily average delivery of *one hundred and sixteen volumes,* is a fact which of itself is an epitome of the progress of the institution and its present position.

The library enters upon the second decade of its existence as a firmly established Municipal Institution. The people recognize it as a component part of the city organization. The representatives of the people are expected so to regard it, and to take all necessary measures to secure its usefulness and provide for its enlargement.

The progress of the decade which has now closed, and the present condition of the institution, are gratifying facts in our municipal history. We have, during this period, added to our catalogue an average of one thousand volumes a year; we have reached the highly respectable number of sixteen thousand; we have erected for our literary treasures a safe, convenient and beautiful building; and the practical working of the institution has given it a secure place in the regards of the inhabitants of the city.

While the possession of an institution of such a high character and value may be regarded as a source of commendable public gratification, the position which it holds as an educator of the people, the uses which it subserves in the great work of training and informing the public mind, must give it its principal claim to the fostering care of the councillors of the city, and to the prudent and enlightened oversight and control on the part of those who have the more immediate direction of its affairs.

It is gratifying to our city-pride to know, that the establishment of our Free Public Library and the success which has attended it, have been regarded abroad as indications of an enlightened and well-directed public spirit; and it is well known to those upon whom the management of the library has devolved, that the favorable issue of our experiment has been highly influential in multiplying similar institutions in our Commonwealth and in our country. It is a judgment that belongs to the character of our people, to give a high and honorable position to all acts, public or private, that foster the cause of learning and diffuse among all classes and conditions the inestimable treasures of knowledge, and the elevating influence of a healthy literature. We claim the right to this favorable and enlightened judgment, from a conviction that this result has been accomplished by our Free Public Library. It has done the work for which it was established. It has shown the wisdom of the legislature which gave to the municipal body the power to give it an existence; it has fulfilled the highest expectations of the Council whose ordinance established it; it has justified the enlightened liberality which has made it an object of the constant care and the annual bounty of the city government;

and has won for itself the regard and confidence of the people. The Library for the People, is an advanced step made by the people in the work of enlightenment — of a sound, practical, permanent elevation — giving dignity to the individual and a true and enduring prosperity to the body politic. As citizens of Massachusetts and of New Bedford, we contemplate with much satisfaction the pioneer attitude which our State and City sustain in this undertaking. As we contemplate the past, we are hopeful for the future. Let the City Council continue to give to the library a wise supervision, liberal appropriations and faithful managers, and we may safely venture upon the prediction that at the close of the *second* decade of its history it will be found richer, in a proportion exemplified by the *first*, in all those attributes which give it so high a claim to the confidence, regard and support of the people.

In predicting for our cherished institution whose past is so affluent in incidents at once pleasant and encouraging, a future of increased prosperity, we do not base our hopes and expectations wholly upon the continued favorable action and careful supervision of the city government and its agents. This must be the main dependence for its usefulness and growth; but we look hopefully and reliably upon the co-operation, in this good work, of the wealth and enlightened public spirit of individual inhabitants of our city. We feel more than justified in again presenting to you and to the public this aspect of our subject. The Free Public Library has claims upon the intelligent and wealthy of New Bedford that it would be almost a libel upon them to doubt that they will one day recognize and answer.

Once before, the Trustees have in their report, given a prominent place to an appeal to private munificence

on behalf of the library. For repeating the appeal we make no apology, and in making it we feel justified in adopting the language of the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1856.

"With no considerations to influence us but such as belong to a deeply rooted conviction that we are "zealously affected in a good thing," we could wish to find access to many, whose "pure minds" if once "stirred up by way of remembrance," would not fail to "devise liberal things" concerning us. We know that it may most emphatically be said of the institution in whose behalf we are pleading, that "BY LIBERAL THINGS SHALL IT STAND." No form of words could more aptly express the idea which lies at the foundation of the work in which we are engaged. Liberality is its life. It came into existence at its bidding, it has flourished under its fostering care, and its future is bright with a radiance thrown around it by our hopeful confidence. Liberality, public and private; liberality of thought, feeling and action; liberality that recognizes the obligation and feels the joy of dealing justly and nobly with the manhood of every member of God's earthly family; this is the word, which, in its beautiful comprehensiveness more fully than any other, expresses the origin, the aims, and the needs of our Free Public Library. Therefore it is that we feel great freedom in using it, when we would incite to thought and action favorable to a cause so worthy of the advocacy and aid of all generous hearted and right-minded persons. We ask them to be liberal towards our new, but influential and valuable Public Educational Institute — liberal in thought, liberal in feeling, and, as they may have ability and opportunity, liberal in action.

We want, from the wealthy and enlightened citizens of New Bedford, what we cannot obtain from the action,

however liberal and harmonious, of our Municipal authorities. That want would be met by finding in the alcoves of our beautiful library-hall, and upon the walls of the tasteful edifice now about to be dedicated to the cause of public enlightenment and progress, the evidence of a lively sympathy with the movement, and of a disposition, on the part of those upon whom have been bestowed large stores of material wealth, to direct a portion of it into this channel. Money can purchase books, and pictures and statues; and money will come, when votes are passed and city officials demand it in the name of the Commonwealth. But money alone cannot purchase that feeling, born of gratitude and benevolence and of a thoughtful and rightful apprehension of the brotherhood of man and of man's craving for sympathy, and for a good beyond the joys of sense, which bids those to whom Providence has been bountiful and who feel the responsibilities of the stewardship to which they have been called, to send forth for the well-being of their fellow men, the rich streams of their bounty, directed and hallowed by elevated thought and self-forgetting charity, to cheer, to refresh, to renovate, to bless.

Let us then multiply the evidence of this manly, this christian feeling. Let the whole field be made green and beautiful by an irrigation, generous and bountiful, from these rich fountains of pecuniary ability and elevated sentiment. Let there be concentrated within the walls of our library-edifice, a spot consecrated, not only to moral and mental improvement, but to the cultivation and enjoyment of a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the public well-being, many of the treasures of literature and art, not only diffusing around the rich delights of taste and the valuable accumulations of knowledge, but sending forth constantly and forcibly, the

teachings which fill the mind with thoughts of an enlightened munificence and awaken within us emotions of gratitude and good-will."

Our esteemed fellow citizen, who, in the year 1856, when the report from which we have quoted was written, held, as he now holds, the highest office in the gift of our people, and who, as ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees placed his name to that report, gave, soon after, a practical illustration of the sentiments to which he had given the sanction of his name and his high official position. The "Howland Fund," established by the Hon. George Howland, Jun., is yielding to the library a yearly income of about one hundred dollars. In accordance with the wishes of the donor, the means thus obtained are expended for such rare and expensive publications as the Trustees have not felt justified in purchasing with the funds appropriated by the city, but which it is thought desirable to place within the reach of the visitors to the library. A collection of about one hundred and twenty-five volumes of works of the foregoing description has already been made, which will be increased as the means at our disposal will allow. The Trustees have not felt willing to deprive themselves of the pleasure of presenting to their fellow citizens the example afforded by this act of enlightened liberality, because he by whom it was performed is, as Mayor of our city, a member of the board, and, as its President, the official medium of communication between them and the Council. Not he, but the other members of our body are speaking, when this generous deed is alluded to, as one calling for the gratitude of the people, and worthy of imitation on the part of those, who with minds disposed to "devise liberal things," have the means at their disposal, to gratify their liberality and benefit their fel-

low-men. The position in which Mr. Howland stands to this report being fully understood, there can be no impropriety in our making this brief recital, or in our expressing the hope that it will lead many others to imitate his example. In Boston, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been contributed by individuals in aid of the free public library of that city — in Charlestown, the private contributions have equalled those made by the public for the same object — in Worcester, a rich, enlightened and generous-hearted citizen has made a free gift to the city of a collection of books to form which he has devoted the labor of his life and more than thirty thousand dollars in money — and in Springfield private effort combining with public liberality has, within three years gathered a free library of twelve thousand volumes, and the same co-operation is about to be invoked with every prospect of success, in the erection of a building adapted to its flourishing condition.

We have another reason for calling attention, by "way of remembrance" to this "liberal thing" on the part of our fellow citizen.

The books which have been from time to time purchased from the income of the "Howland Fund" are not only ornamental but useful. The purpose had in view by the generous donor will not be subserved if they remain unused upon our shelves. Although now few in number, they embrace a variety of subjects; and in the demands of taste, literature and science, occupy the highest places. For the purpose of calling the attention of the visitors to the library to these books, and inducing such a use of them as their great value and the wishes of the donor demand, we shall give a list of them in the appendix to the report.* To that list we invite at-

* See Appendix, Note A.

tention; and although the books are not included in the catalogue of our circulating volumes, the public may be assured that every facility will be afforded for their examination and study.

Since the publication of our general catalogue, six thousand volumes have been added to the library. A complete catalogue is very desirable, but the expense of a supplement would be great, and such a publication is not at present contemplated. It should, however, be known that a manuscript catalogue, which, with the published volume, embraces all the books now belonging to the library, has been prepared by the Librarian, and can always be consulted upon application to that officer. The time is not far distant, when it will be found necessary to publish a supplementary volume.

Since our last report, all our pamphlets, about five thousand in number, have been arranged according to their subjects, and a portion of them catalogued. In arranging them, boxes have been preferred to binding as more convenient and economical. We would call attention to our collection as rich in publications of a local character; and, with a view to the increase, in extent and value, of this important department, would earnestly ask for it the co-operation of all who may have it in their power to aid us in its enlargement. The rule followed by many friends of the library is a good one — to send to it any pamphlet which may come into their possession. In this way that which is often useless and sometimes an encumbrance, becomes available and valuable. We consider it at this time particularly important to "stir up" the minds of our people to this subject. The unusual demand for waste paper is bringing out from chest and attic the gatherings of years; and it is much to be feared, that a proper discrimination will

not be used when an opportunity is given to turn into value the accumulation of the garret. Every pamphlet has a value to us far greater than that put upon it by the paper-maker; and we ardently hope that nothing of this kind will be allowed to go into the wagon of the peddler. We would repeat the remark, that a greatly increased value is placed upon a pamphlet as soon as it becomes the property of the library. It no longer makes a part of the miscellaneous deposits of drawers and cupboards. It is marked and numbered, and arranged with those of its kindred; and from an article of rubbish, isolated and unavailable and consequently useless, it takes its place as a component part of a volume, valuable to the local annalist and the general historian, and a land-mark pointing out the course of events, and the progress of human thought. In this connection we would again call attention to the subject of publications illustrative of the local history or typography of our city and its vicinity. In our last report we published the titles of all the Newspapers which, as far as our knowledge extends, have been published in New Bedford. We renew the wish then expressed, that persons having manuscripts, maps, pamphlets, newspapers, prints or pictures in their possession of a local character, may be induced to deposit them in the Free Public Library. They would not cease to be theirs in every sense in which they can be looked upon as valuables, by being placed where all might share in the pleasure and profit they are calculated to impart.

During the year, for the first time since the creation of this board, one of its members has been taken from us by death. Isaac C. Taber, the Mayor of our city, and who, as such, was for nearly three years the President of the Board of Trustees, died

on the twenty-ninth day of September last. Honorable alike to him and to yourselves have been the measures you have taken to express your respect for your late Chief Magistrate; to place upon the records of the city your sense of his eminent public services; and give perpetuity to the gratitude and regard of the people by giving them to the keeping of the enduring monument you have placed upon his grave. His labors for the library made a part of these services you have recognized and perpetuated. Your appropriate and comprehensive action leaves nothing for us to perform or desire. We have placed upon our records the deep feelings of solemnity and regret, called forth by the death of our colleague, and would bear our united testimony to the unfailing courtesy and ability with which he presided at the meetings of our board, and to the deep interest he always manifested in the prosperity of the library.*

We would again call your attention to the subject of warming the library building. We remain of the opinion, that a different arrangement for this purpose is demanded for comfort, convenience, and economy.

We close with a list of the donations with which we have been favored during the year. It is the longest if not the most valuable we have published. This evidence of the increase of the number of our benefactors is highly gratifying; and in communicating our thanks to those who have thus given evidence of their interest in the growth and prosperity of the People's Library, we would express the hope that our future reports may make it manifest to the public, that our favorite institution is constantly increasing in the regards of the friends of literature and knowledge.

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* See Appendix, Note B.

DONATIONS.—BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
American Antiquarian Society,			3
American Philosophical Society,	1		1
Anthony, Edmund,	3	5	33
Anthony, R. C.,	5		21
Bache, A. D., Supt. U. S. Coast Survey,	1		
Barnard, Henry,			1
Bible Society,	2		
Boston City Library,			1
Boston Society of Natural History,		1	
Brayton, David,	5		
Butler Hospital for the Insane,			1
Butler, Rev. James D..			1
Charlestown Public Library,	1		1
City of Providence,			2
Clifford, John H.,	1		
Congdon, James B.,			3
Covell, Joseph,	1		2
Crapo, Wm. W.,			1
Cummings, Arial J.,			1
Dartmouth College,			1
Dawson, Henry B.,			1
Dexter, Frank B.,			1
Durfee, Wm. F.,	2		
Eliot, Thomas D.,	36	1	17
Fall River Public Library,			1
Fisher, Wm. Logan,			1
Goodwin, Nathaniel,			1
Goodwin, Wm. F.,			3
Gould,	1		
Green, Thomas A.,			6
Harvard College,			1
Howland, George, Jr.,	49	6	409
Kent, George A.,			1
Leonard, Horatio,			32
Library Company, Philadelphia,			1
Lowell City Library,	1		1
Mackie, Andrew, Jr.,			1
Mercantile Library Company, Philadelphia,	1		2
Morissey, John,			1
Newburyport Public Library,			1
New York Mercantile Library Association,	1		10
New York State,	14		6
Palmer, Thomas H.,	3		
Parsons, Israel F.,			
Parsons, Thomas,			1
Peabody Institute, Danvers,			1
Peirce, Benj. W.,			1
Phipps, Abner J.,			1
Providence Athenaeum,	1		
Redwood Library, Newport,			2
Reed, B. F.,			1
Rodman, Edmund,			1
Rodman, Samuel,	1		1
Smithsonian Institution,	1	4	

DONATIONS.—BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—CONTINUED.

	Volumes. Bound.	Unbound.	Pamphlets.
State of Massachusetts,	2		
State of Rhode Island,	1		
Sumner, Charles,	2		11
Taber, Isaac C.,	1		6
Thomas, Rev. Moses G.,			1
United States Government,	37		
War Department,		1	
Willey, H.,	2		3
Winthrop, R. C.,			3
Wood, Henry T.,	3		1
Wood, John W.,			1
Worcester Public Library,			1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,			1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Pittsburg,			1

MAPS, PICTURES, &c.

Akin & Allen,—Camp Meeting Herald.

Bonney, J. S.,—Five-Dollar Confederate Note.

Clark, H. B.,—Map of the Approaches to Richmond.

Congdon, James B.,—Map of New Bedford, Surveyed and Drawn by Jos. Congdon, Bost., 1834; Plan of New Bedford, by E. Thompson, 1847; Plan of New Bedford, from Original Surveys, by J. C. Sidney, Phil., 1850; Map of New Bedford and Fairhaven, by R. G. Ingraham, 1857; Map of Bristol County, 1851; Map of the Union, 1859; Colton's New Illustrated Map of the World, 1859. Engravings:—View of New Bedford from Fort Phœnix; New Bedford Fifty Years since. Painted by Wm. A. Wall. Lith. by Endicott & Co., N. Y. Pub. by C. Taber & Co., 1851; View of the Stone Fleet, which sailed from New Bedford, Nov. 16, 1861. Drawn by Benj. Russell. Lith. L. Pranye & Co., Boston; New Bedford as seen from Fairhaven. Drawn by J. W. Hill. Pub. by Smith, Bros. & Co., N. Y., 1853.

Taber, Charles,—Engraving, Framed: Private Signals of the Whaling Vessels, &c., belonging to the Port of New Bedford. Pub. by C. Taber & Co., 1857.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,
JOHN H. PERRY,
WARREN LADD,
HENRY T. WOOD,
WILLIAM G. BAKER,
JAMES B. CONGDON,
} *Trustees.*

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 1, 1863.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

List of Publications purchased with the income of the Howland Fund.

Syria the Holy Land and Asia Minor Illustrated. With Descriptions of the Plates, by J. Carne. London, 1842. 3 v. 4°.

Gallery of Pictures by the First Masters of the English and Foreign Schools; with Biog. and Critical Dissertations, by A. Cunningham. London, n. d. 2 v. 4°.

Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps. By W. Brockedon. London, 1827-29. 2 v. 4°.

China, in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture, and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire. Drawn by T. Allom; with Hist. and Descriptive Notices by G. N. Wright. Lond. n. d. 4 v. 4°.

National Gallery of Pictures, by the Great Masters. Lond. n. d. 4°.

Ireland: its Scenery, Character, &c. By Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Hall. Lond. n. d. 3 v. roy. 8°.

The Mansions of England. From Drawings by J. P. Neale. Lond. 1847. 2 v. 4°.

Turning and Mechanical Manipulation. By C. Holtzapffel. Lond. 1847-52. 3 v. 8°.

City and Suburban Architecture. By S. Sloan. Phil. 1859. 4°.

Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America. By L. Agassiz. Vols. 1-4. Bost. 1857-62. 4°.

Chapel and Church Architecture; with Designs for Parsonages. By G. Bowler. Bost. 1856. Folio.

The Practical Draughtsman's Book of Industrial Design. New York, 1857. 4°.

Niles's Weekly Register. Vols. 1-75. Index to vols. 1-12. Baltimore, 1811-49. 76 v. 8° and 4°.

Encyclopædia Britannica. Eighth Edition. Edinburgh, 1852-60. 21 v. 4°.

NOTE B.

Death of His Honor, Isaac C. Taber, Mayor of the City of New Bedford.

[*From the Records of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library.*]

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, October 4th, 1862, James B. Congdon addressed the Board as follows:

"The Mayor of our City is dead.

Isaac Congdon Taber, who, for nearly three years has been the Chief Magistrate of our city, and as such, the President of this body, was yesterday conveyed to his final resting place.

The City Council, by their action at their last meeting, and the inhabitants of the city by their deep sympathy and almost universal attendance at his funeral, have paid a high and heartfelt tribute to the ability, integrity and

urbanity with which he discharged the duties of his office, among which were those of acting as an associate of this body, and of presiding at its meetings.

Uniting as we do in sentiment and feeling with these proceedings and demonstrations, we desire to take no formal action in relation to the decease of our colleague; but by putting this declaration upon our records, pay a just and fitting tribute to the memory of our respected and lamented associate."

Proceedings of the City Council on the occasion of the death of His Honor, Isaac C. Taber.

The following proceedings were had at a meeting of the City Council, Sept. 30, 1862:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death His Honor, Isaac C. Taber, late Mayor of the City of New Bedford: Be it therefore Resolved by the City Council,

That the event is to be regarded as a great public calamity, occasioning an irreparable public loss; that knowing the late Mayor's wonderful administrative ability, his accuracy of judgment, his fidelity to duty, and his patience of labor, his associates in the City Government fully appreciate the magnitude of this loss; while remembering the uniform courtesy and kindness of the deceased, his respect for the opinions and his regard for the feelings of others, they keenly feel his death as a personal as well as a public bereavement.

Resolved; That during his incumbency of office, the late Mayor exhibited a rare devotion to duty, and since the out-break of the rebellion, giving to the city all his time and his best energies; vigilant of the interests of the public, to which he sacrificed every personal consideration, he cheerfully performed the most exhausting labor; with unselfish patriotism he toiled day and night to facilitate the enlistment of volunteers for the defence of the country; and full of generous impulses, he was unremitting in his kindness to the soldier, and was the friend and guardian of the soldier's wife and children.

Resolved; That the members of the City Council, desirous of expressing their sense of the loss they have sustained, and their respect for the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved; That the City Government tender to the family of their late associate and friend their warmest sympathy in this great sorrow; and that the City Clerk is hereby instructed to forward to the family an attested copy of these resolves.

Ordered, That a Joint Special Committee of one member from this Board with such as the Common Council may join, be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of our late Mayor.

At a meeting of the City Council October 23, 1862,

Ordered, That two members of this body with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, be a Committee to take measures for placing on the grave of our late Mayor, His Honor Isaac C. Taber, a suitable monument with appropriate inscriptions.

OCTOBER 23, 1862.

Ordered, That the salary of the late Mayor, His Honor Isaac C. Taber, be continued to the close of the present Municipal year.

MONUMENT.

The Monument erected by the City over the remains of Mayor Taber consists of a white marble block with suitable base and cornice. On the front is cut a shield, under which are the dates of birth and death, the name following cut upon the marble in raised letters. The following are the inscriptions:

[FRONT.]
Born February 18, 1815.
Died September 29, 1862.
ISAAC C. TABER.

[NORTH SIDE.]
Mayor
of
New Bedford
from Jan'y. 1, 1860 to the day
of his death.

[SOUTH SIDE.]
Erected
by the
City of New Bedford.

[EAST SIDE.]
"Rich in love
And sweet humanity, he was himself beloved."

The design and proportions of this Monument are perfect. Nothing more beautiful or appropriate has ever been erected in a New Bedford Cemetery. It is honorable to the dead, it does honor to the city.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

From 1852 to 1863 inclusive.

There are six Trustees — the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, the Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction, and three chosen by the City Council at large.

In the following list of Trustees, the arrangement of the names corresponds with the order in which the officers are mentioned in the above paragraph.

1852.

William J. Rotch,	Abner J. Phipps,
Matthew Howland,	James B. Congdon,
Henry H. Crapo,	Simpson Hart.

1853.

Rodney French,	Abner J. Phipps,
Matthew Howland,	James B. Congdon,
Isaac C. Taber,	Simpson Hart.

1854.

Rodney French,	Abner J. Phipps,
Thomas Wilcox,	James B. Congdon,
Isaac C. Taber,	Simpson Hart.

1855.

George Howland, Jr.,	Abner J. Phipps,
John W. Nickerson,	James B. Congdon,
Cranston Wilcox,	Simpson Hart.

1856.

George Howland, Jr.,	Simpson Hart,
Abner J. Phipps,	James B. Congdon,
Charles Almy,	George H. Dunbar.

1857.

George H. Dunbar,	Simpson Hart,
Warren Ladd,	James B. Congdon,
Henry T. Wood,	Charles Almy.

1858.

George H. Dunbar,	Abner J. Phipps,
George Howland, Jr.,	Simpson Hart,
Henry T. Wood,	Charles R. Tucker.

1859.

Willard Nye,	Abner J. Phipps,
Nathan C. Hammett,	George Howland, Jr.,
Henry T. Wood,	Simpson Hart.

1860.

Isaac C. Taber,	Warren Ladd,
Nathan C. Hammett,	Simpson Hart,
Joseph W. Cornell,	Abner J. Phipps.

1861.

Isaac C. Taber,	James B. Congdon,
George Howland, Jr.,	George H. Dunbar,
Warren Ladd,	Henry T. Wood.

1862.

Isaac C. Taber,	Henry T. Wood,
George Howland, Jr.,	James B. Congdon,
Warren Ladd,	William G. Baker.

The Mayor died Sept. 29, 1862. For the remainder of the year the Board was constituted as follows:

George Howland, Jr.,	Henry T. Wood,
John H. Perry,	James B. Congdon,
Warren Ladd,	William G. Baker.

1863.

George Howland, Jr.,	Joshua C. Stone,
William G. Taber,	James B. Congdon,
Warren Ladd,	Charles H. Pierce.